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coast, and in the purer waters of the open gulf. These islands, doubtless, at the epoch of the building of the mounds were of smaller extent, and formed a less considerable bar to the approach of pure sea-water to the coast of the main land.

Major Powell then gave a brief account of his recent exploration of the grand Cañon of the Colorado River, and of the language of the Ute Indians, promising a more detailed account at some future meeting.

Dr. Durham exhibited under the microscope the tongues of several species of aquatic gasteropods found in the vicinity of Chicago, and described the habits of the animals.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S. M., Wading River, N. Y.—Your plant appears to be *Epiphegus Virginiana* Bart., known as Beech-drops or Cancer-root. It is certainly rare, except in the shade of beech woods, where it is usually common enough. It will be interesting to note whether you found it under this or some other tree, as it is supposed to be parasitic on the roots of the beech only. This species is *E. Americana* Nutt., and there is another related plant known also as Cancer-root, and found under the oak.—C. M. T.

W. W. B., Indianapolis, Ind.—Your No 9 is *Pteris critica* variety *albo-lineata*; No. 10 is *Pteris serrata*; the fertile frond, No. 11, is *Adiantum pubescens*.—J. L. R.

E. L. G., Decatur, Ill.—To form a satisfactory judgment upon your oak from the leaves only, is perhaps hardly possible. You omit to state what is the form of the acorns, and particularly whether they ripen the first or second year, which is a very important character. The size of the tree, and the nature of its habitat, as wet or upland, would be valuable criteria. In the absence of these facts, we should suspect, if the fruit ripens the first year that it was a form, peculiar perhaps, of *Q. castanea*, Willd.; or, possibly, it may be *Q. monticola*, Mx. If the acorns remain over, then it may be a hybrid, as you suggest; and perhaps the curious *Q. tridentata*, Engelmann, though this we should doubt. The study of these natural hybrids is very interesting, and we would recommend you to make your observations as careful and comprehensive as possible.—C. M. T.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Transactions of the American Entomological Society. Vol. II, No. 2. October, 1869. Philadelphia.

Popular Science Review. No. 33. Oct. 1869. London. B. Hardwicke.

Conchological Memoranda No. 4. On a New Species of Pedipes from Tampa Bay, Florida. By R. E. C. Stearns. Boston, 1869.

Land and Water. March 6 to May 29. London.

American Journal of Numismatics. July, Sept., Oct. New York.

Naturalist's Note Book. July. London.

Le Naturalist Canadien. Quebec. July, 1869.

Journal for the Popular Diffusion of Natural Science. Vol. I, No. 3, 4, New Ser. Copenhagen, 1869.

Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science. Montreal. March, 1869. \$3.00.

Monograph of the genus Niso. 4to, pp. 2; with a plate.

Seventh Annual Report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture. 1868. Lansing, 1868. 8vo.

Catalogue of the General Species and Varieties of recent Mollusca, described prior to Jan. 1, 1867. Part 4. Porcellinida, Amphiperasida, by S. R. Roberts. Philadelphia. Published by the Conchological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Nov. 1869. 8vo, pp. 189-214.

American Bee Journal. Nov., 1869.

Agricultural Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Edited by G. C. Caldwell. New York. O. Judd & Co. 1869. 12mo, pp. 307. \$2.00.